

## SCHOOL OPEN FOR BLINDED FIGHTERS

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION AND  
REHABILITATION AT HOSPITAL  
IN BALTIMORE.

### MEN TAUGHT USEFUL TRADES

Soldiers in Field and Camp Get Many  
Books—Secretary Wilson Explains  
General Mobilization of Labor for  
War Industries.

(From Committee on Public Information.)  
Washington.—Returning federal sol-  
diers, sailors and marines are being  
received now for vocational instruction  
and rehabilitation at Hospital  
Training School, General Hospital No.  
7, the former home of Mrs. T. Har-  
rison Garrett, at Baltimore, Md. The  
hospital is equipped to accommodate  
250 men and has large recreation  
fields and an extensive range in gar-  
dens.

Col. James Hordley, of the surgeon  
general's office in charge of the re-  
education of the blind, has announced  
the appointment of O. H. Barrett of  
the Pennsylvania Institute for the In-  
struction of the Blind as the educa-  
tional director of this army hospital  
training school, with Miss Jenny A.  
Turner, former director for the Mas-  
achusetts commission for the blind, as  
a reconstruction aide. Miss Turner  
has been working with the returned  
wounded soldiers at the Walter Reed  
hospital, Washington.

The blinded soldiers from overseas  
will be discharged from the hospital  
after they have been taught a prac-  
tical self-supporting trade, have been  
put in good physical condition, and  
taught to read standard printing in  
raised type. The men will be sent to  
their own home communities and  
placed in the trades for which they  
have been trained. Red Cross work-  
ers will watch after their welfare.

Co-operating with the army medical  
department, the Red Cross Institute  
for the Blind is now making a national  
survey of industries open to blinded  
soldiers. Instructions will be made  
to conform with preparations for these  
industries. The federal board for  
vocational education is arranging a  
plan for the economic and social su-  
pervision of all wounded and maimed  
soldiers.

The war service committee of the  
American Library association reports  
that 435,000 books were shipped to  
American soldiers in France up to  
July 1. The books went in tonnage  
space granted at the request of Gen-  
eral Pershing on the decks of trans-  
ports, where they were used by the  
men on the voyage and unpacked for  
use in France; in naval vessels for  
naval uses abroad; and in Red Cross  
tonnage for the hospitals in France  
and England.

A total of more than 2,500,000 books  
have been supplied by the American  
Library association to the camps and  
stations in the United States and over-  
seas. Approximately 500,000 of these  
books were purchased, others having  
come as gifts from the American peo-  
ple through the public libraries of the  
country. Nearly 40 library buildings  
have been erected, and 600 camps in  
America, alone, have received collections  
of books.

Two hundred librarians, including  
leaders in their profession in this coun-  
try, are giving their time to library  
war service. Most of these are serv-  
ing as camp librarians, assistants, and  
organizers in the field; others are in  
dispatch offices for the shipment of  
books to France.

Methods of thrift now enforced in  
the army quartermaster general's of-  
fice, including the repair of clothing  
and shoes, where possible, have cut  
down the issue of new clothing and  
shoes from 30 to 40 per cent in some  
instances.

The plants where the mending is  
done are run in connection with forts  
and camps by the camp quartermaster.  
When a soldier tears or rips a gar-  
ment he turns it in to his supply officer.  
When the sides of his shoes wear out  
or the heel runs down, the shoes go  
back to the same officer. These gar-  
ments and shoes are taken to the  
repair shops managed by the conserva-  
tion and reclamation officer. When  
repaired and put in order they are re-  
turned to the original owner if pos-  
sible, and if the original owner cannot  
be located they serve some other sol-  
dier.

Hundreds of women are being em-  
ployed by the war department in the  
work of repairing the garments of sol-  
diers and in the laundries at camps  
and cantonments. Preference in this  
employment is given the wives, sisters,  
and mothers of men in the service. By  
paying \$1 a month a soldier is entitled  
to a weekly bundle of laundry in which  
the number of articles is not limited.

Do not waste ice, says the United  
States food administration. Do not use  
as a luxury to serve with salads,  
fruits, and sea foods and do not put  
more than is necessary in glasses of  
water, tea, and other drinks.

There is to be no curtailment on  
the use of ice as a necessity, but it  
should be used carefully in localities  
where any shortage is indicated. It  
is considered a necessity when used to  
preserve food and in administering  
comfort, and every reasonable effort  
will be made to see that families are  
supplied with their legitimate needs.

Secretary of Labor Wilson makes  
this explanation of the general mobiliza-  
tion of labor for war industries, recruit-  
ing for which is to begin Aug-  
ust 1 under direction of the United  
States employment service:

"Beginning with common labor,  
this service will gradually take charge  
of the mobilizing and placing of all  
labor for war industries employing 100  
or more workers. This will profound-  
ly affect all other industries and all  
other workers. It will correct the  
abuses and troubles growing out of the  
large labor turnover with the conse-  
quent disruption of regular work.

"Every safeguard must be taken to  
protect the standard of living and the  
morale of the wage earners. Espe-  
cially must great care be taken to  
keep the age limit of those who enter  
industry at a high level, lest we rob  
our future citizenship of its right to  
growth and time for education. We  
must also take knowledge of the dan-  
gers attendant upon the large entrance  
of women into heavy and hazardous  
industries.

"The exigencies of war times should  
not be made the occasion for the break-  
ing down of those standards of hours,  
wages, and conditions of work which  
are designed to protect the childhood,  
the womanhood, and the motherhood  
of the present and the future.

"Experts tell us it takes from six  
to ten workers at home to keep one  
soldier on the firing line in Europe.  
Whatever, therefore, helps to mobilize,  
distribute and energize those who do  
the work of our war industries has  
become as important a factor in win-  
ning the war as the prowess of our  
armies in the field or our navy on  
the seas."

The war department has established  
five central officers' training camps, at  
which civilians and enlisted men will  
be trained for commissions in the  
officers' reserve corps. Infantry train-  
ing camps are located at Camp Lee,  
Petersburg, Va.; Camp Gordon, Atlan-  
ta, Ga.; and Camp Pike, Little Rock,  
Ark.; field artillery at Camp Taylor,  
Louisville, Ky., and machine gun at  
Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

These training schools will be run  
continuously, a new class being admit-  
ted monthly. The course of training  
will be four months at the infantry  
and machine-gun schools and three  
months at the field artillery school.  
The schools are open to qualified en-  
listed men in all branches of the ser-  
vice except coast artillery, signal corps  
and labor units. The number of civil-  
ians admitted will be limited.

To be eligible for admission candi-  
dates must be between twenty years,  
eight months and forty years; citizens  
of the United States, and not born in  
any of the countries with which the  
United States is at war or allies of  
such countries. Enlisted men must  
have the moral, educational and phys-  
ical qualifications required of an of-  
ficer. Civilians must be graduates of  
a high school or have pursued an  
equivalent course of instruction, be of  
good moral character, and have the re-  
quired physical qualifications.

In addition to the above qualifi-  
cations, candidates for the field artillery  
must possess a thorough understanding  
and working knowledge of arithmetic,  
and plane geometry. Trained civil,  
mechanical, electrical, mining and archi-  
tectural engineers are desired. Civilian  
applicants will be certified by the army  
officer on duty as professor of military  
science and tactics at the educational  
institution nearest the residence of the  
applicant.

A children's recreation drive is on  
to continue during July and August,  
under the auspices of the children's  
bureau, department of labor, and the  
woman's committee of the council of  
national defense. It will culminate  
in "patriotic play week," September  
17. In which the work of 11,000,000  
women in organizing recreation in  
10,000 communities will come to an  
end.

"To be strong for victory the na-  
tion must let her children play," said  
Charles Frederick Weller, associate  
secretary of the Playgrounds and Recre-  
ation Association of America. "No  
time nor money can be spared from  
war-winning activities, but the win-  
ning of the war depends on man power,  
and man power cannot be sustained  
in any nation without health and  
wholesomeness in the children."

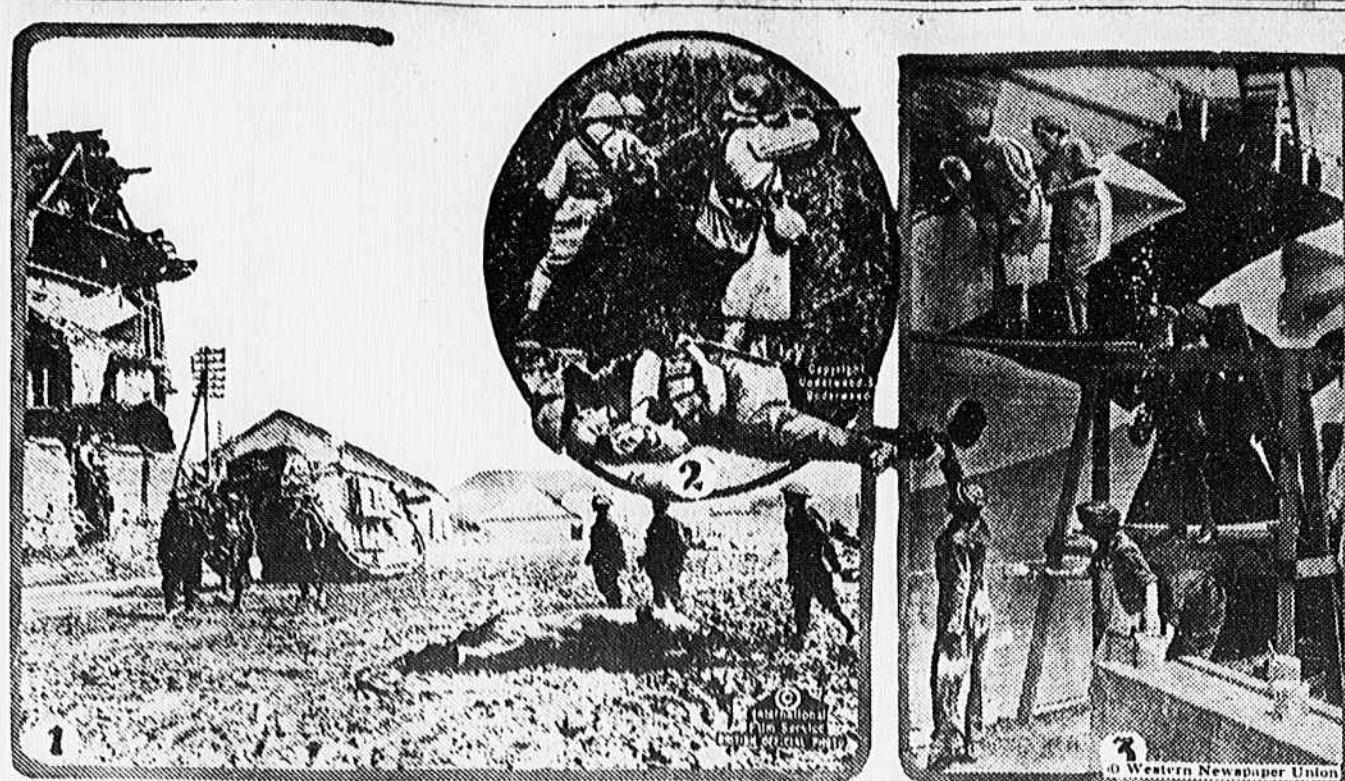
Far worse than exhausting Ameri-  
can financial capital would be the ex-  
haustion of child life, which is man-  
power capital.

"England and France began as the  
United States has been tempted to be-  
gin—by letting the children pay too  
heavily for the war in child labor, in-  
creased delinquency, overtaxed nerves,  
weakened bodies, and premature  
deaths, but England and France turned  
to lift war burdens from the children  
by giving them a chance to play. There  
is urgent need to give our boys and  
girls an American square deal—their  
safety valve of play."

The postal censorship board, post of-  
fice department, announces that trans-  
lators of Spanish are in demand at  
New York and other port cities. These  
positions are open to women who can  
translate accurately and quickly.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, in charge  
of the department of food production  
and home economies of the woman's  
committee, council of national defense,  
gives this advice to farmerettes: "Watch  
your feet. Don't ignore footwear. You  
must have a good spinal column to  
keep up with a good job. The condi-  
tion of the spinal column depends  
greatly on the feet. Be picturesque if  
you wish, but be sensible. Wear good  
stout boots to preserve health."

Paper thread is a Denmark war sub-  
stitute for use in binder twine.



1. British tank moving to the attack through a shell swept village. 2. French patrol fighting the Huns, one of their number having been killed. 3. Members of the Women's Camouflage Corps painting the land battleship Re-ent in Union square, New York.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Fifth German Offensive, on the  
Marne, Quickly Checked by  
French and Yankees.

### START DRIVE OF THEIR OWN

Line North of Chateau Thierry Pushed  
Eastward—Huns Lose Heavily in  
Fierce Fighting East and  
West of Reims.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Up to the hour of writing Germany's  
"supreme effort" to win a Teutonic  
victory by smashing through the al-  
lies' lines has been a dismal and costly  
failure. The Huns had gained nothing  
worth mentioning, and had lost perhaps  
100,000 men. More than that, it ap-  
peared they had lost their last chance  
to demolish the defenses of the allies,  
and had sustained a defeat that would  
play havoc with the morale of their  
troops and with the support of the  
civilian population of Germany.

As soon as the German offensive  
seemed safely checked, General Foch  
took the initiative and put on a drive  
of his own that sent a thrill through  
all the allied countries. French and  
American troops, secretly and care-  
fully concentrated, were launched in a  
great attack on a twenty-five mile  
front between Belleau wood and the  
Aisne river. The enemy was taken  
completely by surprise, and the allies,  
following a tremendous rolling bar-  
rage, advanced swiftly taking on the  
first day more than twenty towns and  
villages, many cannon and large num-  
bers of prisoners. They then were  
close to Soissons, commanding it with  
their guns, and were in the outskirts  
of Neuilly St. Front. Culchy, the key  
to the Chateau Thierry sector, was  
threatened; many of the railways and  
roads of supply for the German armies  
in the south were cut or under shell  
fire, and it appeared that Ludendorff  
would have to act quickly and power-  
fully or be driven entirely out of the  
Chateau Thierry salient if not back  
to the Aisne.

As this is written the battle in that  
region is still going on, with the Ger-  
man resistance stiffened by the bring-  
ing up of fresh troops. The Franco-  
American drive at least served to loosen  
the Hun pressure on the defensive  
lines about Reims, though it was pre-  
mature to say that the ancient cathe-  
dral city would not have to be evacu-  
ated, or that the Germans in the  
Marne district had been beaten to a  
standstill. Severe as was their check,  
they still had great forces in reserve.

This latest German drive, directed  
by Ludendorff, opened early Monday  
with a tremendous attack at nearly  
all points along a 65-mile front from  
Chateau Thierry to Main de Massiges,  
east of Reims. The immediate  
defenses of Reims were not assaulted,  
but it seemed to be the intention  
of the Huns to squeeze the allies out  
of that city and to eliminate the sal-  
ient there, and then to force their  
way on to Epernay and Châlons. The  
onrush of the first day bent back the  
allied line in places, but nowhere was  
it broken; much of the lost ground  
was speedily regained, and when the  
second day came to a close it was  
considered that the offensive had been  
definitely stopped. None of its ob-  
jectives had been attained, though the  
German commanders employed about  
750,000 men in their fierce attacks.  
Von Bernhardi, the famous Prussian  
strategist, once said an offensive which  
is brought to a standstill is a con-  
quered offensive, and the allies took  
that view of the situation.

With pride and gratification Ameri-  
ca learned of the splendid part played  
by its soldiers in this third battle of  
the Marne. Some 250,000 of them  
were involved, holding especially the  
sectors just west and east of Chateau  
Thierry, and they acquitted them-  
selves in a manner that won the un-  
qualified praise of the French com-  
manders. In the first place, they sus-

tained a powerful assault on Vaux,  
west of Chateau Thierry, and though  
forced out of that village momentarily,  
they regained possession of it by a  
brilliant counter-attack. Then, far-  
ther to the east, at the Jaulgonne  
bend of the Marne, they were called  
on to check a tremendous rush of  
Huns across the river. Their advanced  
line fell back, the guns all the time  
slashing the Germans who were  
trying to get over with phosgene and  
craves bombs. Then the main line  
of defense came into action, changed  
itself into a line of offense and swept  
the enemy back across or into the  
river, killing great numbers and cap-  
turing about 1,500, including a com-  
plete brigade staff. The fighting in  
that sector continued with great in-  
tensity, but the Americans command-  
ed the river front at the bend.

On Tuesday the Americans, in co-  
operation with the French, launched  
heavy attacks between St. Agnan and  
La Chapelle-Monthodon, southeast of  
Jaulgonne, where the Germans had  
succeeded in getting considerable  
forces across the river. The enemy  
was driven back steadily and both  
these villages, as well as others, were  
recaptured. From Dormans, north-  
ward toward Reims, in a sector held  
by Franco-Italian forces, the Huns at  
first advanced two or three miles,  
but occupied no positions of impor-  
tance and were unable to disorganize  
in the least the defensive line of the  
allies. By Wednesday the Germans  
were making their greatest effort  
in this sector, trying to force  
their way toward Epernay. But  
by this time the French were  
manifestly holding the upper hand,  
and they counter-attacked eagerly  
and spiritedly, retaking every piece of  
ground which the Germans occupied  
by their desperate efforts. Nearly  
every attempt of the enemy to advance  
was repulsed almost before it started.

The swiftest and most complete  
check sustained by the Germans was  
east of Reims, between Pommelle fort  
and Main de Massiges. Expecting an  
easy victory there, they met with a  
crushing defeat at the hands of the  
French troops under General Gouraud.  
This gallant commander, who lost an  
arm at the Dardanelles, had disposed  
his men with the utmost cleverness.  
When the German bombardment be-  
gan, one of the most terrific ever  
known, the French, except for machine  
gun crews in blockhouses, retired to  
shelter. Then the observers announ-  
ced that the advance was starting, and  
instantly the enemy was swept by a  
devastating fire from cannon, machine  
guns and rifles. The blockhouses re-  
tarded the Huns, large numbers of  
whom were killed, and the charging  
troops never entered the French line  
of resistance, coming to a standstill at  
the wire entanglements, which were  
loaded with dead bodies.

The Huns engaged in this attack  
were fifteen elite divisions, with ten  
divisions supporting. Less than one-  
third as many Frenchmen defeated  
them, and the French casualties were  
astonishingly few. The attacking Ger-  
man divisions had to be relieved, but  
the French held in their positions,  
happy and cheerful and more confi-  
dent than ever.

The morale of all the allied troops,  
indeed, was of the highest, in strong  
contrast to that of the enemy as re-  
vealed by the words and actions of  
prisoners. The spirit of the Americans  
engaged was shown vividly by two in-  
cidents worth recording. On the first  
day, when a certain force of Yankees  
had been compelled to give ground,  
their commander was advised by a  
French general to let his men rest, as  
the retirement could have no serious  
consequences. The American respond-  
ed that he could not accept the coun-  
sel and was going to counter-attack  
at once. This he did, regaining the  
lost terrain and half a mile more to  
boot. Another commander, in report-  
ing the recapture of a number of  
towns, wired to headquarters: "Met  
Boche on his line of defense. Sharp  
fighting. Boche turned tail and ran  
like a—, pursued by our troops. Hope  
to have more prisoners." There were  
numerous instances of valor and nerve  
in the desperate fighting in which the  
Americans took part. These are the  
troops which the German papers as-  
sert are flabby, without enthusiasm  
and unfit for serious operations.  
The French soldiers displayed their

customary gallantry and determina-  
tion, and the Italians on that front  
were not behind them in this. If more  
stress is laid on the bravery of the  
Americans, it is only because the oth-  
ers have proved themselves times  
without number in the last four years.

All the latest reports of the allies  
state that the situation is entirely sat-  
isfactory and improving hourly.

At first it was thought by many that  
Ludendorff's offensive in the Marne  
region was not intended to be his main  
effort but masked a plan to attack  
elsewhere, perhaps in Flanders. At  
the end of the week there were still  
some observers who believed this, but  
it seemed very doubtful. At the same  
time it was hard to figure out how he  
could expect to derive any great ben-  
efit from success where he attacked.  
Even if he had attained his supposed  
objectives and captured Epernay,  
Châlons, the Mountain of Reims and  
Mont-Mirail, he would be no nearer a  
decisive victory than before, and was  
certain to lose an enormous number of  
men. Instead of turning westward to-  
ward Paris, he was attempting to  
move to the east and south and the  
road to the capital would still be  
closed to him.

If Ludendorff really plans an offen-  
sive in Flanders, the British there  
are getting ready to meet it. Several  
times last week they advanced their  
lines, taking possession of positions that  
materially strengthened their defenses.  
The British airmen were especially ac-  
tive and there were numerous bomb-  
ing raids over territory held by the  
Germans and on German towns.

The Franco-Italian troops in Albania  
continued their victorious progress  
last week and made their way well to  
the north and east, threatening the  
flank of the enemy in Macedonia. The  
political effect of this offensive already  
is becoming apparent in Austria-Hun-  
gary.

The Chinese government has decid-  
ed to send a force to Vladivostok to  
co-operate with the allies, but it is  
probable nothing more will be done  
now except to protect the frontiers of  
China. Japan was much excited last  
week over the proposition to send a  
great expedition into Siberia. The  
press insisted the United States had  
submitted to Japan a proposal for such  
action, though this was not officially  
confirmed.

The provisional government of Si-  
beria, located at Harbin, is growing in  
strength, but may be reorganized soon  
owing to dissatisfaction with General  
Horvath, who put himself at its head.  
It is said the Czech-Slovaks have  
agreed to co-operate with Horvath.  
These troops have driven the bolshe-  
viki entirely out of Irkutsk and a  
large force of them was reported to be  
approaching Krasnoyarsk.

It was revealed that a considerable  
number of Americans have been sent  
to the Murmansk coast to help guard  
the supplies there. Lenin is enraged  
because those forces are in Russia and  
has ordered them removed. There is a  
chance that he will declare war on the  
allies, a course which, naturally  
enough, is strongly urged by the Ger-  
man press. In this connection it is  
to be noted that Prof. Paul Milukoff,  
leader of the constitutional democrats,  
has gone over to the Germans, saying  
he would prefer a united Russia un-  
der German protection to a country  
broken up into many governments.

In Ukraine new revolts of the peas-  
ants are reported every few days. The  
people are well armed and have aban-  
doned their farms to fight the Germans  
and the rada which is controlled by  
them.

Food Administrator Hoover made  
public his plan for wheat and flour  
control through the purchase of wheat  
by the government grain corporation.  
The corporation will buy at stated  
prices wheat graded according to the  
department of agriculture grade re-  
vision, which has just gone into effect.  
The farmer can protect himself, says  
Mr. Hoover, by the study of the pri-  
mary prices, deducting intermediate  
charges, or he can ship to the grain  
corporation, or he may ship to a com-  
mission merchant at a terminal mar-  
ket and through him secure the ben-  
efit of competitive buying.

Hayti has declared war on Germany  
being the twenty-second nation to take  
this action.

## ALLIES ARE STILL AT DEADLY GRIPS

ALONG MARNE AND SEVERAL  
OTHER SECTORS, STRUGGLE  
CONTINUES UNABATED.

### IMPORTANT POINTS ARE TAKEN

Considerable Fighting in Macedonia  
and Albania with Allies Hold-  
ing the Upper Hand.

The ninth day of the allied offensive  
on the Soissons-Reims salient saw a  
lessening in the intensity of the battle  
along the western side of the salient,  
where only mutual bombardments  
were in progress. Along the Marne,  
however, and southwest of Reims,  
the Franco-Americans, British and  
Italian troops were still at deadly  
grrips with the enemy on various sec-  
tors.

The Germans strove hard in the  
forest region north of the Marne to  
hold back the French and American  
troops, debouching from the woods in  
strong counter attacks. The enemy,  
however, everywhere was forced  
slightly further back to the north and  
the forests now have been almost en-  
tirely cleared of Germans.

Southwest of Rheims heavy rein-  
forcements evidently have been  
thrown along the front, where the  
British, French and Italians are fight-  
ing. In the immediate region of Reuil,  
where the battle line turns sharply  
towards Rheims, the French have cap-  
tured several important points of  
vantage, including the village of Reuil  
and also advanced their line north-  
ward, notwithstanding the violence of  
the German counter move.

Before the fighting died down along  
the western side of the Rheims-Sois-  
sons salient the villages of Outchy le  
Chateau and Ville Monore were cap-  
tured by French and American troops.  
Big allied guns have been pulled up  
in this region and are heavily  
shelling the sectors before them over  
which it is supposed to push forward  
for the capture of Fare En Tardenois.

In France and Flanders the British  
have been compelled to withstand  
several violent attacks by the Ger-  
mans, near Hebuterne and in the vi-  
cinity of Meteren. The enemy in both  
sectors was repulsed with heavy casu-  
alties.

On the other battle fronts the mili-  
tary activity is nominal, although con-  
siderable fighting in Macedonia and  
Albania with the allied troops holding  
the upper hand.

### MAY BE SETTING STAGE FOR DECISIVE BATTLE

Washington.—Behind the apparent  
lull in the struggle around the Aisne-  
Marne salient the high command of  
the allied and German armies may be  
setting stage for the decisive battle of  
the war. In that event it seems more  
than likely to observers here that  
the fourth anniversary of the begin-  
ning of the world conflict will see a  
flame of fighting raging from east of  
Rheims to the North sea; but with the  
crucial conflict in progress somewhere  
just north of the historic Marne where  
the Germans have twice tasted the  
bitterness of defeat.

There is nothing as yet in unofficial  
reports, however, nor in official ad-  
vices so far as known, to show the  
plan of General Foch. Flickers of  
fighting have occurred to the north  
that may have more than local sig-  
nificance behind them. There is some  
evidence of a feeling here that the  
time has not yet come when a suffi-  
cient American army has been assem-  
bled in France to warrant passing de-  
finitely to offensive tactics. It was  
recalled that General March recently  
indicated to members of Congress that  
this was not to be expected until later  
in the year. The situation has changed  
greatly at the front since then,  
however, and only developments there  
will show what decision has been  
made.

### BRITISH CRUISER AND DESTROYER TORPEDOED

London.—The British armed cruiser  
Marmora was torpedoed and sunk by  
a German submarine, according to an  
announcement made by the British  
admiralty. Ten members of the crew  
of the vessel are missing and it is pre-  
sumed they were killed. The admiralty  
also announces that a British  
torpedoboot destroyer ran ashore and  
later sank. Thirteen of her crew are  
missing and it is presumed they were  
drowned.

### GERMAN EMPEROR THINKS FINAL DECISION IS NEAR

The Hague.—"The hardest part  
of the job is still before us. The  
enemy knows the war is  
about to reach the point of de-  
cision and is summoning all his  
strength for a final defense and  
counter offensive." This was the  
observation of the German em-  
peror recorded by Karl Rosner, in  
the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger and ap-  
parently made on the eve of General  
Foch's offensive.